

# Hawaiian Gazette

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WHOLE NO. 1648.

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1856

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Machinery of Every Description

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Particular attention paid to Ships' Blacksmithing. JOB WORK executed on the shortest notice.

1856

Queen Street, Honolulu.

1856

Any one entering the basement of what is known as 181 Jessie street, near Third, San Francisco, would find it difficult to determine whether he was in an odd corner of a museum, the forecastle of an old-time whaler or the hut of a South Sea Islander. Amid surroundings as curious and heterogeneous as these there dwells alone John M. Hering, aged 73 years, an individual as remarkable for the perseverance he has displayed as for his ingenuity. And though Mr. Hering has passed the Biblical limit of three score and ten, and maintains an existence under conditions of extreme poverty, he is still most sanguine of achieving fame and fortune by his own efforts before his span of life is broken.

His life history is varied and has been interspersed with many peculiar and interesting incidents. He is a native of Saxe-Coburg. At the age of 26 he was a soldier in the German army and took an active part in the war waged by that country against Denmark in 1848. He was thrice wounded. One bullet imbedded itself in his left leg, another blazed a path across his left cheek, near the jaw, and a saber nearly severed his left thumb from his hand. After leaving the military service in 1850 he located at Cuxhaven, Hamburg, where for six years he followed the peaceful and unromantic pursuit of a tailor.

At this time the spirit of adventure that had been imbibed while under arms for his country became dominant, and he shipped on a whaler at Bremen for a two years' cruise, taking berth as cook. Before the voyage was over he had become so expert with the harpoon that during active operations he filled the responsible position of harpooner in the captain's boat.

During the stay of the vessel at Kamchatka, in 1856, it became known to the Governor of the place that Hering was considerable of a musician, and he frequently invited him to his residence to play for his family and guests.

Extensive excavations were in progress in the neighborhood at the time, and a mammoth, measuring between sixteen and eighteen feet, had been unearthed. The skeleton was complete, and as a reward for his obliging services Hering was permitted to carry off one of the huge tusks of the beast. Part of this has been worked up into cane-handles and other ornaments by the ingenious owner, and a stump of it about a foot long and six inches in diameter, now adorns one of the walls of Hering's uncouth-looking den.

The winters of the two years' cruise were spent in trading among the South Sea Islands and in trips to China, Japan and Australia, sojourns being also made at Honolulu for the purpose of refitting each season. During these journeys Hering landed on fourteen different cannibal islands and secured a supply of aboriginal war and hunting implements, and other curios sufficient to stock a respectable-sized museum. It includes bows, arrows, spears, lances, clubs, boomerangs, idols and household utensils, all of which now make part of the unique decoration of his home.

In 1858 he met with an accident which disabled one of his arms, and he forsook whaling and took up his residence at Honolulu. Here, in 1859 he met Captain Coursen, a whaler, who brought to Honolulu what he claimed to be relics of the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin. Captain Coursen said that he had bartered clothing for them with some Esquimaux, and that from the story they told of the finding of them he had no doubt that the articles had belonged to members of that disastrous enterprise. Of these Hering succeeded in securing a compass and a pair of spectacles from Captain Coursen, and though they have little or no intrinsic value, he treasures them as almost priceless possessions.

In 1863 he got a notion that the island had all the requirements to make rice growing a profitable venture. He wrote to a friend in South Carolina and imported fifty pounds of seed rice, which came by mail and cost him \$7.75 for postage. This he planted on a little less than an acre of land, and was rewarded with a crop of 3400 pounds, a great portion of which he readily sold for 6 cents a pound. He was thus the first, he claims, to introduce this industry into the Hawaiian Islands. A portion of his crop was sold as seed to others who were desirous of emulating his enterprise, and most of the remainder was exported to this city, where it sold for a good price. Meanwhile the Chinese had settled in California, and with them came heavy importations of rice, which broke the market. Hering had leased a large tract of land and invested all his savings in his rice plantation, with the result that he was ruined financially, by reason of their being no foreign market for the crop.

In 1865 he came to San Francisco, and soon after proceeded to Sutter

## CURIOS FROM MANY CLIMES.

John M. Hering's Poverty Made Endurable by Odd Possessions.

PLANTED FIRST RICE IN HAWAII.

While residing in Honolulu Hering invented a machine which he claims will revolutionize the present system of land cultivation. He consumed the evenings of three years in constructing the somewhat crude model on which he secured letters patent. It is planned on principles similar to those on which street sweepers are made. Underneath the bed of a vehicle intended to be drawn by four horses are six rollers, to all of which are attached curved knives of various lengths.

But the great fruit of Hering's labor and ingenuity while in Honolulu was the invention of a machine which he claims will revolutionize the present system of land cultivation. He consumed the evenings of three years in

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to all of which are attached curved

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The roller nearest the front of the structure, in revolving, cuts up the earth to a depth of 7 inches, the next penetrates 2 inches deeper, while the third cuts to a depth of 12 inches. Then roller 4 turns the loosened surface completely over, and roller 5 thoroughly breaks it up. Roller 6 acts as a harrow and covers the seed, which is automatically fed between rollers 5 and 6 from a cylinder arranged on the bed of the huge vehicle. The machine is to be made to cut a swath 8 feet wide, and Hering claims that twenty-five acres of land can be properly cultivated and planted to wheat by his invention in a day. It further, he asserts, has the merit of effecting a large saving in seed, as the roller which acts as a harrow covers the seed for a uniform depth of only 1½ inches, thus making every kernel tell.

By existing methods he claims it takes from 95 to 100 pounds of wheat to plant an acre, while with the use of his manifold plow, cultivator, seeder and harrow only 45 pounds are required.

Despite his extreme poverty, his advanced age, and the aggravating delay occasioned by a long-pending lawsuit, Hering preserves a wonderfully cheerful temper, and displays a

a sanguineness that would be looked for more readily in a man of half his years. —S. F. Call.

Do forests increase rainfall? This question is affirmatively believed by a large part of our intelligent citizens, who may perhaps be willing to assist and thoroughly test this question in a manner never before tested, and thus, by putting work with their faith, acquire knowledge. If tested as here suggested, it will be a creditable and profitable improvement, as well as settle the above question, and open our eyes as to what we should further do about forests. We believe that skeptics will willingly assist with means in its demonstration for the good it may do, and the Government will surely assist if a plain, practical course is pointed out, which we will endeavor to do.

The idea is to grow a forest. The land to work upon is on Hawaii in the vicinity of Mahukona and Kowaihae.

There are 100,000 acres, more or less, of fertile land, warm and free from wind

—the same kind of formation apparently as that upon which the forest of Oia now stands. Yet it is comparatively barren and almost valueless as it now exists.

Such is the land proposed to be covered with an algeroba forest. If there is any other forest tree as valuable and as rapid growing on such a desert as is the algeroba, it should also have place.

There is no doubt about the algeroba growing and flourishing upon these lands, as it is already growing there on its lower border around Kowaihae and gradually extending itself up the slope year by year, without the aid of man.

The algeroba beans are to be had quite cheaply from Honolulu, Lahaina and other places. They should be planted one pod in a place, twenty or more feet apart, and covered in the soil two inches deep, during the rainy season or just before its commencement. This would cost, and after the tree is once properly started nature will do the rest, even thickening up the forest to any density required.

This important work should be in the hands of the Government, and under the supervision of the forest commission—should the legislature deem it wise to create such a commission—and vigorously prosecuted from year to year until this whole worthless district is covered with a forest of the useful algeroba.

Then, should this large forest cause an extra rainfall upon itself and surrounding country what a blessing it would prove to the stockmen and plantations of Kohala as well as to the western Waimea plains. If it does not increase the rainfall, it will still conserve what did fall and no doubt temper the climate to a more equable one by its grateful shade. Besides this, the money would be well invested as fuel and the algeroba bean is relished as food by all kinds of domestic animals, and judging from what we see in Honolulu and Lahaina the valuable menuna grass flourishes under and near the tree. The grass does not injure the tree and the tree seems to protect the grass, and we see no reason why this whole region should not be alike blessed, and thousands of stock raised and marketed from it yearly. The quantity of fuel that could be yearly taken from this forest after a few years without injuring it, would surpass one unacquainted with this prolific tree.

As above stated the growing of the tree upon the land indicated is not of doubtful utility as in the vicinity of Lahaina, West Maui, upon a similar formation, similar climate, a like dry desert district, this tree has been growing for some years on its lower border and Mr. Horner has been extending it up the slope by planting the bean as above suggested until now, some 400 acres more or less are covered by this valuable tree. In extending it, Mr. Horner did not aim at a change of climate or a greater rainfall, but to produce more fuel, and more and better food for his stock. If he eventually tempers the climate and produces greater rainfall he will be so much ahead.

It is well perhaps to state that stock will not destroy or even injure a forest of this kind, and it seems better adapted to a dry region than a wet one.

It would seem that tempering the climate of this torrid district by the forest above indicated would go without saying, as experts tell us the temperature of live wood seldom rises above 51 degrees. Thus, the difference in temperature between the sun shining on a dense foliage of a large algeroba forest, and shining upon the earth and rocks devoid of shade, and which in consequence get hot enough to burn one's hands, must be great indeed, so much so, one would think a large forest in that particular district would check the violence of the wind that now rushes through Kohala and Waimea to cool the torrid heat in this region.

There are at least 2500 people in Hilo proper. Out of this number less than 500 belong to Protestant churches. The Sunday schools have an average attendance of about 32.

A fresh supply of the famous Sauerbrunn mineral water, and varieties of Bavarian beer have been received by H. Hackfeld & Co.

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## TO MAKE DESERTS GREEN. GENERAL NOWLEIN ON MAUI.

Effect of Trees Upon Rainfall of Rumors of Secret Meetings and the Islands. Another Royalist Uprising.

ALGAROBA TREES ON HAWAII. FILIBUSTERS FROM THE STATES.

Experiments that Might be Forwarded With Good Success—Fuel and Fertile Lands Assured—The Cost Small and Returns Large—How to Plant Seed

Views of a Kamauina on Political Situation on Hawaii, Maui and Molokai—Arms Supposed to Have Been Landed—Release of Prisoners

Ever since the arrival of the steamer Claudine last Sunday vague rumors have been afloat concerning another royalist plot having its center in Maui. The remark, "The Government will probably have to send troops to Maui soon," was made yesterday by a well-known gentleman who arrived on the steamer.

Following the matter further, a representative of this paper succeeded in obtaining from the gentleman the following story:

"I am quite a kamauina on Maui, and have friends among the royalists and upholders of the Government. Just before my departure from Maui, some three or four weeks ago, I learned positively of several royalist meetings which had been held within a short space of time. Upon inquiry I found that the frequency of the meetings was due to the fact that a filibustering expedition was expected from the States at any moment to join hands with the royalist sympathizers on the island. This aroused my curiosity, and at the same made me fear for the Government sympathizers.

"There was a sudden cessation of activity among the agitators, and, up to the time of my departure for Kauai, I heard nothing more.

## ANNUAL SERVICE OF Y.

Record of Work Accomplished  
Stewardship of Association

## ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

Most Powerful Agency in Co-operation  
With the Church Addresses by Dr.  
Brake, President Lowrey and Others—Early History of Organization.

The annual service of the Y. M. C. A. was held Sunday p. m. in Central Union church.

After the address of welcome by F. J. Lowrey, the new president, D. W. Corbett, general secretary of the Association, made the twenty-sixth annual report of the board of directors, from which the following are extracts:

The time has come to make a record of the work accomplished and account for the stewardship entrusted to the Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association during the past year.

The rooms of the Association are open daily from 8 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. The daily average attendance at our reading room numbers 160. Our room is supplied with the best reading material procurable, and is constantly in use. One hundred and sixty-seven volumes have been added to the library shelves during the year. The total number of books in circulation during the year numbers 549. This is a large circulation, considering the material we have at hand, some 1000 volumes in all.

The educational work of the Association continues to occupy an important place in the year's programme. The enrollment of students in October was not so large as in the previous year. The bookkeeping class has twenty-one students. Mr. William Harris has charge of the work and has proven a painstaking and careful instructor. Shorthand has had nineteen pupils, and typewriting twelve. When the additions to our present building are completed, better facilities will be at our disposal for this department.

The principal social gathering of the year was the New Year's reception to the young men of the city. We were assisted in this reception by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. and Y. S. About two hundred participated in the dinner. The evening concert was attended by about four hundred people, and was one of the best ever given in our hall. Three concerts and receptions were given to the sailors of the war vessels in port, and we were much enjoyed by the men. A number of temperance concerts have been held and attended by large audiences. Our lecturers on the temperance subject included Dr. Hutchins, Chief Justice Judd, Rev. H. W. Peck, C. E. Ripley and others.

The Sunday evening prayer and praise service continues with profit to many of our members, and holds a prominent place in the work of the association. The Bible class work is not so strong as it was a year ago.

This may be accounted for by the fact of other classes started in the city, as also the large number of young men engaged in week night drill in the military companies. The Bethel Hall mission, continued by the Association for many years, was abandoned, but not until the field was amply covered by the entrance of the Salvation Army, who are accomplishing a noble work for this class of men. The work outside the building has included the Sunday service at the goal, by Messrs. Walter C. Weedon and George P. Castle, who have labored faithfully and well. The hospital and visitation work has been attended to by Mr. Frank Cooke and committee. The work of this committee has brought comfort and good cheer to many lives. Young men who are sick, in boarding houses or at home, are visited by the members whenever their name are known to us.

Mr. Hiram Purdy has been the faithful center of the work to sailing vessels in port. Each Sabbath morning the vessels are visited and reading material, consisting of magazines, newspapers, and tracts are left. Two hundred and eight applicants for employment have handed their names to be entered on the register for work. All have been counselled to the best of the secretary's ability and situations found for thirty-eight.

The membership numbers 283, a gain of nine for the year. We have to record the names of the following members and subscribers who have died during the year:

E. C. Damon. Died June 4, 1894.

S. N. Castle. Died July 14, 1894.

Henry Dimond. Died January 3, 1895.

Charles L. Carter. Shot at Waikiki, January 6, 1895.

Captain Kibling. Died March 10, 1895.

This list forms a silent appeal to every member for more earnest and faithful service in the days that are left. "For our life is but a shadow that appeareth for a little while and then vanisheth away."

C. B. Ripley, the retiring president, presented a paper entitled "Past, Present and Future of the Young Men's Christian Association." He spoke in part, as follows:

A little more than fifty years ago in the great city of London, two young men began their life work, one, an open-air preacher, spoke fairly in different parts of the city, and in his earnest, unequivocal method, the preacher God to draw to him the nucleus of that vast army which to-day numbers more than two and one-half millions of devout and dying soldiers, and record of the great organizations on earth, upon all its religious methods, whether it be the zeal and devotion of its members, the Salvation Army is doing a work for fallen humanity, the value of which

can be measured by him who now tells all things.

I propose a different line of action, but based by the same spirit of love for God and man, a low-salaried clerk in big dry-goods store began his work here less of the sensational in the methods of George Williams, the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, but not less of zeal.

The Young Men's Christian Association is organized in fifty different lands, and as many different languages spoken by its membership, while in the historical library of the American association at Springfield, Mass., there are publications of various kinds relating to association work, in twenty-five different languages. I believe it to be a fact that the Young Men's Christian Association is the most perfectly organized institution in the world, and more than any other religious organization "is it the center of special activities looking to the advancement of the cause of Christ and the promotion of the highest interests of mankind," numbering half a million of the most active, earnest young men in the world—a large part of them trained athletes.

From almost the first organization of Young Men's Christian Associations, some form of educational work has been carried on. It was only eighteen months after the founder Williams and his companions began their work that measures were taken to win young men by other than strictly religious agencies.

The main object of the Young Men's Christian Association is to lead men to Christ. That this fundamental truth is never lost sight of in the many-sided work carried forward is evidenced by the success which has attended the work in the half-century just ended. Young men by the thousands have been led to a higher life. More than five thousand young men, representing forty denominations, are now preparing for foreign mission work under the Y. M. C. A. banner. Their watchword is, "The evangelization of the world in the present century."

It is a significant fact that there was never a religious or semi-religious movement inaugurated which has had the support of business men of all denominations, and of no denomination, that this has had. More than one hundred railroad corporations in the United States contribute to the support of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The association work in colleges is remarkable, and in no department are the results more gratifying. In 1877 there were but twenty-six college associations in the United States. To-day there are fully five hundred, with a membership of over thirty thousand, and these figures do not include colored or foreign college associations.

The speaker, in referring to the future of the Y. M. C. A. called attention to its development from year to year until at the present time it stands as the most powerful single agency in co-operation with the church for the development of Christian civilization; to its perfect organization—local, state, national and international, and to the hundreds of thousands of young men passing through its membership yearly and coming into prominence in business and religious life, giving great promise for the future.

Rev. Dr. Birnie made a short address on the work of the Y. M. C. A., saying that its object was to make men out of those who were willing to do their part. Among other things he said: "To be a man is to be like God. Build up the body, build up the mind; but above all, build up the immortal soul. Be a full grown man in the power of God. No one can do this but yourself. The Y. M. C. A. is here to help you."

## JUNE RACES.

Bad Condition of the Park Track.  
More Horses in Training.

Some four or five horses have been added to the number in training at Kapiolani Park. Lord Brock, the celebrated runner, is being cared for in the Club Stables training quarters. Although but a short time off pasture, the animal is in exceedingly good condition, and by meet day should make the race of his life. In the Cartwright stables, makai of the track, Little Johnny and a pacer belonging to Jim Carty are housed. These are being developed for speed, and both horses will take part in the June races.

Considerable good work has been done on the track, but in many places there are dangerous holes, making it almost unfit for use.

The want of water and necessary driving over it has caused the track to become soft and dusty,

and to such an extent that horsemen fear to speed the animals now in training. Unless immediate attention is given the track, the work already accomplished will be wasted.

The meeting of the Jockey Club next Monday night will likely take cognizance of the matter.

—

Elmwood Colic.

Persons who are subject to attacks of lameness will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chemotherapy's Colic, Chloroform and Digitalis Kennedy. It acts quickly and always depends upon the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears.

25 cent bottle of S. & S. M. & C. Agents.

to

INVOCATE,

Mr. Thu.

H. Palmer

Palmer?

Latter Hired by the New York Post to

Write Anti-Annexation Material

Treasury Misrepresentation.

MR. EDITOR.—When it is proposed that the Catholic Church shall canonize a man and place his name upon the catalogue of saints, in order to prevent unworthy additions to that honorable list it is customary to select a cardinal of ability whose duty it is to marshal and present to the Pope all evidence and possible reasons why such distinction should not be conferred. The man who is assigned to this disagreeable duty is appropriately designated as "the devil's advocate."

I was informed some little time since that the New York Evening Post had sent Mr. Julius Palmer to Honolulu, not to write an impartial account of the Hawaiian revolution, but to "work up material against annexation." Whether such was the case I did not know; but in this morning's ADVERTISER I find over Mr. Palmer's own signature the statement that his mission is to "photograph and exhibit at their worst" the conditions in Hawaii, and says "there is the soundest reason for doing this," because "if a man wishes to marry my sister it is my duty to ascertain not the best but the very worst which can be said of his character. Your Government avows its intention to make alliance with mine," and that he is engaged in working up the argument to prevent it.

I feel under deep obligations to Mr. Palmer for thus openly declaring himself to be the devil's advocate, and that he is professedly presenting the blackest possible phase of Hawaiian conditions, for the express purpose of preventing the elevation of Hawaii to the honorable position of a member of the American Union. He comes out into the open and makes his declaration instead of skulking in the shadows and masquerading as an impartial investigator who is giving the result of his researches from the standpoint of fairness and truth after considering all of the conditions.

I hope that the "N. Y. Post" will be as fair as Mr. Palmer is, and state at the head of each of Mr. Palmer's articles, "Take notice that there is another side to the statements hereunder made, and a more or less satisfactory reply and explanation to each of the charges therein made."

This is simply the plea of Julius A. Palmer, the devil's advocate, appointed to write up and report to Pope Godkin the "very worst" that can be said about Hawaii, to be used hereafter as ammunition against annexation. I take the liberty of reminding Mr. Palmer, however, that it is a rule that the devil's advocate must confine himself to the strict truth. I have not had the pleasure of seeing all of Mr. Palmer's valuable reports, but in one of his telegraphic dispatches published about the first of this month there was contained the statement in effect that the balance of cash shown by the Hawaiian treasury is a purely fictitious one, it being simply a deposit to secure payment of outstanding certificates of deposit.

There is very little excuse for this error, as the treasury statement is published in detail each week, showing in separate accounts the amount on deposit to secure the outstanding certificates of deposit, and the other moneys in the treasury.

On the 18th of March last, about the time Mr. Palmer's dispatch was written showing the "very worst" that could be said about the finances of Hawaii, the treasury statement for the week ending March 16, 1885, shows that on March 16, 1885, there was then cash in the treasury in addition to the special deposit securing outstanding certificates of deposit as follows:

Loan funds ..... \$40,074.01  
Cash in Postal Savings .....  
Bank ..... 131,167.54  
Road moneys ..... 39,064.22  
School moneys ..... 6,176.80  
Receipts from general revenue ..... 253,736.47

Total cash balance ..... \$452,219.74  
In addition there was in the treasury \$287,000 on special deposit securing every dollar of outstanding certificates of deposit.

From the frank and open manner in which Mr. Palmer has stated his object in coming here, I have no doubt that after verifying the above figures he will apologize to Minister Damon and telegraph to the Post by the first opportunity that his previous "very worst" dispatch about the "fictitious balance" in the Hawaiian Treasury was all wrong, he not having taken the trouble to first verify that statement, having obtained his information from a very reliable royalist gossip. That he will set forth the body, build up the mind; but above all, build up the immortal soul. Be a full grown man in the power of God. No one can do this but yourself. The Y. M. C. A. is here to help you."

—

LORRIN A. THURSTON.

Flagship Inspection.

The boats of the Philadelphia were kept very busy with the large number of people who attended the third of the public inspection days aboard ship Saturday afternoon. Between eighteen hundred and two thousand persons took advantage of the opportunity. The Flagship band and the Quintette club furnished delightful music.

—

Elmwood Colic.

Persons who are subject to attacks of lameness will be pleased to know that prompt relief may be had by taking Chemotherapy's Colic, Chloroform and Digitalis Kennedy. It acts quickly and always depends upon the attack may be prevented by taking this remedy as soon as the first indication of the disease appears.

25 cent bottle of S. & S. M. & C. Agents.

to

INVOCATE,

Mr. Thu.

H. Palmer

Palmer?

Latter Hired by the New York Post to

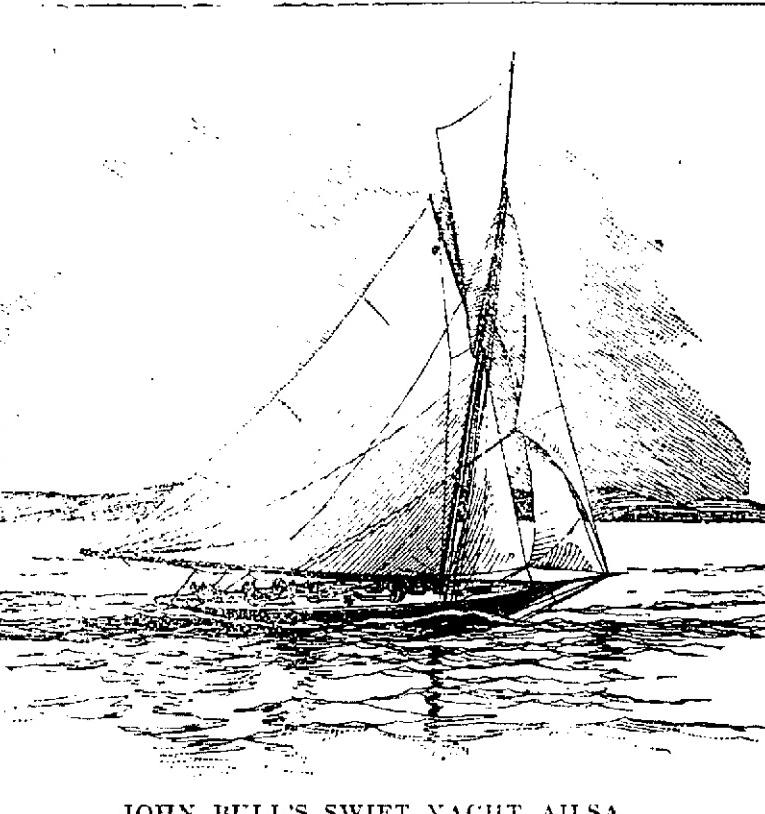
Write Anti-Annexation Material

Treasury Misrepresentation.



THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS HIS HANDS FULL.

—The Evening World, New York.



JOHN BULL'S SWIFT YACHT AILSA.

The swift Scotch yacht Ailsa has beaten the Britannia so often that she will doubtless succeed in winning the Valkyrie III and come to America to sail for the America's cup under Lord Dunraven's challenge. The new cup defender must be a fiercer fighter if she defeats the Ailsa.



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at Hilo, J. A. Martin news agents.

NEW EDITION  
OF THE

Tourists' Guide Through Hawaii.

2500 Copies.

To Be Issued April 30th.

A second edition of this very popular hand book descriptive of Hawaiian Scenes and Scenery is now running through the press, and will be published on or about April 15. It has been carefully revised, and portions of it rewritten, bringing it down to the present date, making it an indispensable hand book.

Besides a full description of each of the islands, it contains most valuable information for tourists relative to steamer travel, rates of passage, hotels, weather records, health resorts, the Government, exports and imports, a brief account of the revolution of 1895, interesting facts for inquiring tourists, notes on coffee, sugar, &c., &c., and all information sought by tourists regarding these islands. A full index accompanies it.

The book will be beautifully illustrated with maps and some twenty-five full page pictures.

**HAYNE AS A COFFEE MAGNATE**

Intends Purchasing Large Tracts of Land for the Business

**BELIEVES VENTURE WILL SUCCEED.**

Other Places in the Islands Suitable for the Industry—Trip Through Olaa District and Prices Asked for Land Owned by Natives in that Section.

One beautiful afternoon not many weeks ago, Julian D. Hayne, who is so well known to the Honolulu public, bided himself quietly to Hawaii. No one knew he was contemplating a big land deal at the time. His return brought to light the fact that the trip was made for the purpose of purchasing coffee lands.

In an interview with a representative of this paper recently Hayne said, "I went to Hawaii for the express purpose of buying large tracts of coffee land, and confined my attention almost wholly to the Olaa and Kona districts. I am aware, however, that there are places other than these where coffee can be raised to great advantage."

"Purchasing coffee land is not such a snap as people think. I only succeeded in getting a small piece near Olaa. It is my intention to purchase large tracts and enter extensively into the business of growing coffee; but my beginning will, of course, be controlled by the success I have in securing lands. While on Hawaii an old native woman asked me \$170 an acre and that scared me out. When I offered her \$40 she laughed at me. I would not have given her that amount had she answered me in the affirmative."

"The coffee-growing industry of the islands would be very successful, if properly conducted."

"I am going into the business for all there is in it, and hope to make it successful."

**PRESIDENT DOLE ON KAUAI,**

Successful and Enjoyable Hunting Trip on the Garden Isle.

Excursion Into the Mountains and Places of Interest Visited—Kind Hospitality Extended to the Chief Executive.

President Dole returned Friday morning on the Iwalani after two weeks delightful and restful recreation on the Garden Isle, where he was the guest of Hon. W. H. Rice and other kind friends.

"The hunting party of which I was a willing member," said President Dole last night, "was the enterprise of Hon. W. H. Rice, who joined heart and soul in the pursuit of recreation and pleasure as he does into the daily duties of life."

"Our party spent a couple of days in the Libue woods, where we succeeded in bagging a great number of chickens and seven wild cattle, of which there are great numbers near Libue."

"From Libue we went to Waimea, stopping on our way at the beautiful falls of Hanapepe and other places of minor interest. We made an excursion into the mountains between the forks of the Waimea river, and spent from three to four days there. Messrs. Gay and Robinson, who own the land where we were, invited us to share their hospitality. We killed twenty cattle, together with a great number of goats and pigs, during our sojourn there."

"The rest of the time was spent in Kekaha, where wild fowl is extremely plentiful."

"Kauai is certainly one of the most delightful places for one to spend a few vacation hours. Lovers of sport can have their wildest desires fulfilled, besides finding on every side the most entrancing beauties of Nature."

**BATTLE TACTICS.**

Successful Practice of Company E at Kakaako Yesterday.

Twenty-six men of Company E, under Captain John Good, were given their first exercise in battle tactics at Kakaako yesterday afternoon. Four silhouettes in black were placed on right and left bulkheads, the company firing in line, distant 200 yards. Squads were deployed from center, right and left, the first advancing a specified distance, kneel and fire, supported in turn by other sections in order. Seven rushes were made, the com-

pany forming into line on double quick to within fifty yards of the targets, firing at will. A constant fusillade was kept up for several minutes, the practice ending in a rapid charge bayonets close to objective point.

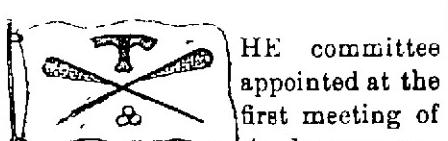
Considering the rough and uneven ground the movements were well executed, and the result showed extremely good marksmanship. Skirmish tactics are never particularly pleasing to observe, but very effective in warfare. The men of Company E acquitted themselves creditably throughout the movements, the squad under Lieutenant King working with decision won of emulation.

Lieutenant King preserved silhouettes for future reference.

**UNIFORMS FOR LACROSSE CLUB.**

Corbett Will Purchase Sticks and Balls While in the States.

Present Membership Consists of Nineteen—Numerous Others Will Join Next Monday Night.



HE committee appointed at the first meeting of the lacrosse enthusiasts, met Thursday and decided upon uniforms, colors and other matters pertaining to the complete formation of the club.

The players will wear black jerseys, black sateen knee-breeches, and low-cut, spikeless, leather shoes. The team caps have not been decided on.

The emblem which meets most favor is one with the letters H. L. C. arranged in a perpendicular row, with an eagle's wing extending from each side of the middle letter. If adopted, this emblem will probably be worked in old gold on the black jerseys.

An order for two dozen sticks and one dozen balls will be sent by D. W. Corbett, who departs soon for the States.

There are nineteen members in the Honolulu Lacrosse Club at the present time, but many others, and among these prominent business men of the city, have signified their intention of joining.

A meeting will be held Monday night for the purpose of securing the names of more persons who wish to join the club. The lacrosse boys are highly elated over the success they have already met with, and hope for still greater interest in the game.

**HERMAN KRAFT INJURED.**

Collar Bone Broken and Otherwise Hurt in a Collision.

Herman Kraft met with a severe and painful accident shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He was driving into town from his gardens at Makiki, and when opposite the new pumping plant the animal shied and struck the horse of a passing mounted patrolman. The brake was upset and the old gentleman thrown out, he sustaining painful and perhaps serious injuries.

Mr. Kraft was conveyed to his home and Dr. Miner sent for. Examination showed the man's collar bone to be broken, together with a number of other injuries. Mr. Kraft remained unconscious from the time of the accident until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At a late hour last night the injured man was resting comfortably.

**MARRIAGE AND ACCIDENT.**

Mrs. Douse Thrown From a Horse and Seriously Injured.

Miss Annie Bush and F. G. Douse were made man and wife last Wednesday evening in the school house at Kilauea, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh performing the ceremony.

The day following Mrs. Douse was thrown from a horse and sustained injuries which are thought to be of a most serious nature.

In consequence the newly-wedded couple did not return yesterday as expected.

"We take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is praised by all who try it," says J. W. Cox & Son, druggists, Marshfield, Oregon. No one afflicted with a throat or lung trouble can use this remedy without praising it. It always gives prompt relief. It is especially valuable for colds as it relieves the lungs, makes breathing easier and aids expectoration. A cold will never result in pneumonia when this remedy is taken and reasonable care exercised. For sale by all medical dealers, BENSON, SMITH & CO., Agents.

**TENNIS TOURNAMENT TERM.**

Writer Dillingham and Dr. Howard Are the Champion Players

**EXCELLENT PLAYING ON SATURDAY.**

Best Exhibition of the Game Seen on the Islands. Earliestness of the Players—Every Point Closely Contested—Unflinching Work of Woods a Feature.

John

E

HE final tennis tournament played on the Arlington court Saturday afternoon between Atkinson and Woods against Dillingham and Howard was conceded by those "who know" to be the best exhibition of the game seen on the Islands.

Every point was closely contested by the opposing teams, and the earnestness with which they played was communicated to the spectators, who either applauded or groaned, accordingly as their sympathy coincided with or against the plays made.

Under the rules it was necessary to play best three out of five sets to decide the championship. Dillingham and Howard won the first of these by a score of 7 to 5. The second set, although not so close, was very interesting and furnished some of the most brilliant playing of the afternoon. Dillingham and Howard succeeded in defeating their opponents by a score of 6 to 4.

After a rest of ten minutes, the third and most hotly contested set was played. Atkinson and Woods succeeded in winning five games, while their opponents secured but two. By steady playing the latter succeeded in catching up, making the set decisive. Atkinson and Woods worked like Trojans and won the prettily finished set by a score of 6 to 3. The fourth went to Dillingham and Howard by a score of 6 to 3.

The strong points of the game were the steady unflinching playing of Woods; the brilliant serving and quick placing of Dillingham; the fine network of Atkinson and the swift back-hand returns of Howard.

Ensign Hussey, of the Philadelphia, B. Marx, Messrs. David Kawana and Koa and Mist acted as scorer, referee and umpires respectively.

Some seventy-five interested spectators watched the playing from beginning to end, and departed with the satisfaction of having witnessed some excellent tennis.

Grateful appreciation of the kindness of proprietor Krouse for the use of the Arlington court and the ample provision made for the comfort of spectators was expressed by the players when the game was concluded.

The expressed enthusiasm for some months over tennis will not be allowed to deteriorate with the completion of finals played Saturday. A ladies tournament will be arranged at once, and, as there are a number of good players in the city, an interesting competition is expected.

**Ivy Poisoning****EIGHT YEARS OF SUFFERING**

Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"Dear Sirs:—We have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be all you claim for it. My wife was poisoned by Ivy when a young woman, and for eight years was troubled every season

with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought hers was as bad a case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had

No Sign of the Poison Since."

She is well and hearty. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip with good results, and have also given it to our four children. We are all pictures of health and owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. C. FREEMAN, Faralla, Illinois.

"B. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead."

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,  
166 Wholesale Agents.

**FOR SALE!**  
**THE AHUPUAA OF KALUAHA**

ON THE ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

Sand land contains an acreage of about 1200 acres, 200 of which is the best coffee land, and the balance is grazing and kalo land.

A good House and a fine well of sweet water included in the above.

E. G. HITCHCOCK,  
At Marshall's Office, Honolulu.  
1634 3m.

**The most Effective Skin**

**Purifying and Beautifying  
Soap in the World.**

**The Purest, Sweetest, and  
Most Refreshing for Toilet  
Bath and Nursery.**

Sold throughout the world. Price, 25c. BENSON SMITH & CO.,  
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"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," 64 pages, mailed free.

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**ARTIFICIAL :: FERTILIZERS !**

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Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist. All goods are guaranteed in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVFRDAM, Manager.

**SUFFERERS FROM ASTHMA**

ARE REQUESTED TO PERUSE THE PAMPHLET  
ON THE

**Himalaya Asthma Remedy**

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED

**SPECIFIC :: for :: ASTHMA.**

The Pamphlet doesn't cost anything—the cure only

Two Dollars.

Call on or address the

**HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY**

523 PORT STREET, HONOLULU.

**Pacific Hardware Co.,**

VULCAN SAFETY MATCHES—The best in the market—odorless.

**WAR :: PHOTOGRAPHS !**

Framed at \$1.25 each and Upwards.

Rubber Garden Hose; Mechanics' Tools, a specialty;

Ready Mixed Paints; Paints in Oil;

Dry Paints; Varnishes; Paint Oils;

**Lucol and Linseed,**

Paint Brushes, Blasting Powder, Giant Powder, Caps and Fuse

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**CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS !**

(REGISTERED.)

**Wood Preserving Oil.**

Endorsed by the Press, Scientists and leading Architects throughout the World.

Preserves all wood above or underground, in fresh or salt water. Prevents dampness in walls and renders brickwork waterproof. Destroys vermin, insects, house fungi, disinfects premises.

CARRIAGE WHIPS—a new device.

Agents for the celebrated VACUUM OIL.

**Pacific Hardware Company, Limited,**

Honolulu.

in receipt of large importations by  
from Barkly, Faribault, and  
J. C. Pfleiderer from Europe and by  
a number of vessels from America  
now consisting of

**Large and Complete Assortment**

**OF**

**DRY GOODS,**

—SUCH AS—  
Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings,  
Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills,  
Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns,  
A FINN SELECTION OF

**DRESS GOODS, ZEPHYRS, ETC**

in the latest styles.

A splendid line of FLANNELS, black and  
colored MEKINOS and CASHMERE,  
SATINS, VELVETS and PLUSHES,  
CRAPÉ, &c.

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# Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI.. WEEKLY.

TUESDAY. APRIL 23, 1895.

BOUND to be excelled by no other nation in the world in its warfare, Japan has sent Shinto and Buddhist priests into the field to attend to the spiritual needs of the soldiers. This is the first instance of the eastern nations making use of "sky pilots."

COMMISSIONER ARMSTRONG calls attention to the aggressive work of the Chinaman in the coffee lands of Maui and says the whites are sleeping. We do not believe this was intended to give the impression that the white coffee pioneers are by any means dead to the opportunities and necessities of the times, it at the same time reminds them that they must be up and doing, and not allow rich prizes to slip through their fingers into the hands of the Chinese. Don't take the latter to task because he has taken advantage of what white settlers are slow in assuming control.

By a decision of the Supreme Court upon the legality of a land conveyance purported to have been made by the late King Kalakaua, tracts of land valued in the vicinity of \$40,000 have been saved to Queen Dowager Kapiolani. According to the document presented by S. W. Mabelona this property was transferred to him for a consideration of \$5000 on November 15, 1890. The opinion of the Court given by Paul Neumann shows that not only was the king's signature forged, but at the time when he was said to have been negotiating this transfer, he was enjoying the festivities of a birthday celebration. Mabelona's witnesses and their handiwork are shown to be false from the start.

### SUBJECT TO "OFFICE POLICY."

The correspondent of the American daily who goes abroad at the expense of the journal he represents, to air his own individual ideas, is a thing that does not exist in these days, when good, live American brains can be bought for a trifling sum of remuneration. One of the features of modern journalism is the utter wiping out of personality, except as the opinions of the paid writer by happy chance happen to coincide with the policy of the journal he represents. Let the newspaperman make what wild claims he may, those of the same craft know that he gets his orders from his office before starting out, and if he does not submit a properly colored article his dismissal is forthcoming. The newspaper corporation pays so much for the use of the gray fibre of a man's brain, and so long as it turns out opinions properly molded all well and good, but when a digression is made which may be in the interests of truth and justice but opposed to "the office policy," off goes the official head of the writer and a man with ideas that can be swerved by cold cash is sent into the field.

At all of the great news centers are to be found men of this type. If their pay comes from Democratic sources they favor Democracy; if from Republican sources, they favor Republican principles; if paid to lie, they lie, look smiling and go about with a clear newspaper conscience simply because it is the paper's policy to lie in the particular matter in hand. No one looks upon the scribbler as a sinner, however, until he makes the assertion that the journal he represents is paying him to map out a policy that has thus far taken no decisive form. Newspapermen of this class die young, having been judged too good to live where American editors, copy-cutters and printer's ink hold sway.

### FINANCES AND MARRIAGE.

We give in another column the story of how Marcus Whitman saved Oregon to the United States, a story which every American may point to with pride and remark upon the valor and foresight of his ancestors. It is a matter of surprise now that such a broad-minded man as Secretary Webster should have looked askance at the plea of the missionary who being on the spot, knew whereof he spoke and the opportunity that was in danger of slipping from the American grasp. What would have been the verdict of history had Marcus Whitman been told that he was meddling in an affair that concerned his personal interest and had nothing to do with the American people, that he was a grasping missionary whose greed for gain had overcome his thought for the morality and future happiness of the Indians? These are points which critics on Hawaiian affairs may well ponder.

WITH the splendid addition to the Leper band fund from the returns of Saturday night's lecture, the new instruments for which the ADVERTISER issued a plea not long since, are assured. The direct contributions have been numerous, but we would not presume to cast the indirect contributions in the shade. Nothing could be more acceptable than the universal response which has been accorded the lectures given by Captain Cochrane. While every one got their money's worth, there is a deal of satisfaction in knowing that the money is to be used in forwarding a worthy object. Captain Cochrane's good will is shown not alone in the lecture which was entertaining and instructive to so many, but in the hard work and attention to preliminary details which go quite as much to make up the final success. Band instruments and music may have but a passing thought in the minds of those in the outside world to whom such matters are as every day affair, but who can tell the happiness it will be brought in this way to the lives of the unfortunate exiles on Molokai.

When the above was written the author was very likely feeling unusually poor in dollars and cents and, possibly, feminine preference. It is quite interesting in matrimonial arguments to notice the sudden change in tone when the tickles of the bachelor heart suddenly become warmed by the kind offices of some good woman. Ten chances to one he forgets his extreme poverty and the hard times that have so long stood a barrier in his path, forcing a state of single blessedness. The woman who does not take Sarah Gray's say so for the character of the man, when her own sense tells her that both

Sarah Grand and men of the Statfield type have taken the exceptions and endeavored to make rules for all mankind from them. Marriage is a business proposition in many respects, but it is not one in which dollars and cents necessarily assure the greatest successes. In fact when the money comes first and other considerations afterward, the marriage market usually scores another failure.

### ENGLISH VS AMERICAN POLICIES.

When the Hawaiian debate was on in the United States Senate, Mr. Lodge gave a list of the islands of the Pacific acquired by Great Britain in the last six years. The New York Sun reviewing the speech says, "In 1888, according to this catalogue, she obtained the Gilbert group of thirteen islands, the Ellice group of five islands, the Enderbury group of five islands, the Union group of three islands, and finally, Kingman, Fanning, Washington, Palmyra, Christmas, Jarvis, Malden, Starbuck, Duson, Penrhyn, Vostok, Flint and Caroline islands. The next year she continued her operations by absorbing Rui and Suwarrow islands, together with the Coral islands, 600 miles from Hawaii, and the next year added Gardner and Danger islands. Having thus put her flag under a peculiar agreement with Germany, on scores of islands at various distances from Hawaii, she sought last year to make a dash on Neckar island, the outermost link in the Hawaiian chain. But that attempt was checked by the vigilance of the Hawaiian Government, which got a ship there first and ran up the Hawaiian colors." Just at the present time England's attention is centered on Venezuela where an effort is being made to secure control of the mouth of the Orinoco river. This is simply a part of the English plan to gain control of strategic commercial points for her own personal benefit. England has interests in that section, her people have money invested there and with a little more assistance from the home government can exercise a controlling hand and turn an immense amount of trade to the home ports.

The Neckar Island incident, to say nothing of the whole Hawaiian annexation affair, and this Venezuela question bring into striking contrast the lack of support which the United States has afforded its people in a foreign country, compared with the policy of England. Suppose, for instance, that Englishmen obtained a financial hold upon any section of any country, and for some cause or another called upon the home government for assistance or moral support, in order to turn the trade and commercial interests into English instead of American channels. What would be the effect upon the world should England turn upon her subjects and call for an investigation of how they obtained their money, to all intents and purposes stigmatize them as thieves, liars and usurpers; tell them that England cared nothing for the agricultural and mineral products of Venezuela, or the naval advantage gained by control of Pacific isles; that she already had more territory than she knew what to do with, and the best thing the English people in that country could do was to fight it out as best they could? Americans may call England grasping, aggressive or anything they please, she protects her citizens and does not discourage endeavors to advance English interests. If the Hawaiian Republic placed its flag on Neckar Island for one thing, it was to maintain what little chance there is remaining for American representation in the Pacific. And what is the reward? Two years of fighting against American slander and political imprecations tell the story. Whatever England does, she inspires loyalty by standing by her subjects. Would to God, the United States, as a result of its foreign policy, could say the same.

Successful flights of homing pigeons have been made recently from Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, to Kahului, Maui. The birds belong to G. P. Wilder, of Kahului.

### THE BISHOP'S TEMPERANCE SCHEME.

Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has sought to solve the temperance problem by opening a "beer" saloon in Chicago. He is, to all intents and purposes, lighting fire with fire, the devil with the devil's tools, except that the alcoholic sting has been eliminated. The Bishop is dispensing a beverage having the appearance of beer, the taste of beer, and all the other ingredients aside from alcohol, and has thus far made such a success that the Chicago brewers have declared war and opened with boycott on the cooperers making the casks for the new drink.

In defense of his new scheme

Bishop Fallows states that the work of the church and temperance workers has amounted to nothing. He has made a study of the saloon business, the principles of saloon management, and intends to create a place where men will find the same associations, plenty of warmth and light, a good place to drop in and gossip and obtain anything and everything in the way of beverages except intoxicants.

The scheme of furnishing sort of a wayside inn is a good one but whether it will distract tipplers from going a few steps further on and getting a glass of genuine beer after having partially sated their thirst with Bishop Fallows' concoctions is open to question.

There cannot be much virtue in pretending to be delightfully vicious and in a case like this, it is a rule that stands in danger of working both ways. Young men attracted by the gilded coffee and imitation beer saloon may be led in this manner to the more contaminating and lower resorts. The way to reform is to reform and not share with evil methods simply because they prove successful in the hands of those with evil intent. The man who drinks Jamaica ginger and numerous other combinations of concentrated "fire water" is quite as degraded and intemperate as he who drinks beer and wine. Temperance enthusiasts are altogether too liable to become alcoholic enthusiasts and forget there is temperance in all things, even to coffee, pink beers and every day innocent thirst quenchers.

### CALLING THE KETTLE BLACK.

Not long since the managing editor of the New York Evening Post became inspired with the most unprecedented idea that his paper was the only representative of purity of religious and political thought that the United States has within its borders. Whether it was

the shade of Skipper Palmer's halo that cast this strange hallucination over him it is not within our province to assert, but in view of the statements upon Hawaiian affairs to which that paper and its right bower, the Nation, have given voice, the sentiments are intensely interesting. We are reminded somewhat of the penitent who finally looks upon himself as others see him. For instance, the Post says of American journals in general: "It is not their indecency that is their worst fault; it is their unutterable silliness and vulgarity. One who knows no better might fairly imagine that a lot of vicious boys had got hold of the press and were amusing themselves with bringing civilization itself into ridicule. The most marked feature, in fact is their puerility. Nobody who was not accustomed to them would suppose they were the work of grown-up people. Childish hilarity, irreverence, and, we may add, childish inventiveness, are their leading characteristics."

The Post is certainly free from vulgarity. When it tells a lie, it dresses it up in good smooth language that carries weight with those who know little or nothing of the situation. No one reading the Post's statement on Hawaiian matters can doubt for an instant the silliness of the vicious lot of boys that appear to work the wires of their puppet correspondents, who are amusing themselves with bringing civilization itself into ridi-

cule, and American civilization at that. Unfortunately this country is accustomed to these things, understands their purity, childish inventiveness and idiotic asinity, and can appreciate how well what the Post says of others can be applied to itself. When that paper talks about its American contemporaries for publishing fake divorce proceedings, it is putting itself in the place of the pot that called the kettle black.

MEDICAL investigations have proved to general satisfaction that certain races appear to be peculiarly subject to certain forms of disease. A United States Army officer has made this subject a special study, and from data obtained in the Eastern states of America shows that the colored race is shorter lived than the white, and has a very high infantile death rate, it is especially liable to tuberculosis and pneumonia, and less liable than the white race to malaria, yellow fever and cancer. What is true of the Africans in the United States is said to hold with the dark-skinned races generally.

### VOICE OF THE PRESS.

"Turning again toward the poet's domain," so writes Helen E. Gregory Flesher, of a visit to Joaquin Miller, in California, "upon the top of the mountain and to the right we see three high, square heaps of stones and beside each a pile of wood. One of these is Joaquin Miller's funeral pyre, and here, after death, he intends to be cremated. One has already been used, and the other is for a Parisian lady whose body, when her spirit has left it, will be brought hither and burned."

The United States is not required by any obligation of honor or comity to pension the ex-queen of the Hawaiian Islands, but, on the other hand, she is warranted in looking to certain citizens of the United States for pecuniary support. Beyond a doubt President Cleveland ought to start a subscription, putting himself down for a handsome amount. Ten thousand a year, we should say, would be a suitable income for Liliuokalani, and if the President guaranteed half of that sum, only 10 per cent of his annual salary, the other half, we should hope, would be contributed by the rest of her adherents in this country who have aided him in bringing her into her present wretched condition.—New York Tribune.

Once more we have the temerity to ask what is the matter with our Mr. Gresham? Minister Thurston of Hawaii died in a dignified way to defend his colleagues against the predetermined aspersions of Paramount Blount of Georgia, and Mr. Gresham lay back his ears and showed his teeth and demanded Mr. Thurston's official beheading. On the other hand, the Spanish Minister rushed into print to denounce various Americans, including Mr. Gresham's assistant, as liars and fools and arrogant blackguards, and, in short, abused the whole American Government as worse than pickpockets, and still Mr. Gresham, though said to be indignant, has not yet made any exhibition of indignation. Why is this? Why should the Americo-Hawaiian be promptly thrown and hobbled for one small bellow, while the Spaniard is allowed to bellow and lash himself to fury, and plunge about madly and paw the earth all over himself without any atention? Can Mr. Gresham explain?

Boston Traveler.

Unless Joaquin Miller is the victim of a vicious reporter, he has returned from Honolulu in a "state of mind." The press dispatches make him say some very absurd things about the situation over there. His reported account of the suffocating condition of those confined for rebellion, is quite as horrifying as the story of the tricing of Captain Davies by the thumbs—and about as reliable. It is difficult to devise a penal institution superior to that of Hawaii in the matter of free access to the open air or the part of its inmates. And so of about everything else the irate poet is reported as decrying. That the prison is at present a crowded abode is quite likely, and that the situation will be relieved by judicious pardons, another arrangement, as soon as practicable is quite probable. The hysterical manner of Mr. Miller's protest leaves us to infer there is a story back of his fall, and plough about madly and paw the earth all over himself without any atention?—Boston Traveler.

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part of its inmates. And so of about

everything else the irate poet is re-

ported as decrying. That the prison

is at present a crowded abode is quite

likely, and that the situation will be

relieved by judicious pardons, another

arrangement, as soon as practicable

is quite probable.

The hysterical manner of Mr. Miller's protest leaves us to infer

there is a story back of his fall,

and plough about madly and paw

the earth all over himself without any

attention?—Boston Traveler.

# Timely Topics

April 22, 1895.

Any one who reads Mr. Ashford's sayings to San Francisco reporters must read between the lines to understand that he does not mean half that he is reported as saying. Mr. Ashford was long enough in Hawaii to convince the people that he can tell the difference between "a 'au saw" and "au saw," and that he understands full well the value of silence. He has about as much intention of heading a filibustering expedition as he has of returning here and standing as a candidate for office. C. W. is a little joker and the interview with the reporter in Frisco was one of his jokes. When Mr. Ashford left here, his main thought was to do something in the behalf of his brother. The people here who know him will not believe that a filibustering expedition is in the line of assistance to that person.

Some time ago, we purchased a lot of European wire and immediately afterward some parties circulated a report that the quality had been affected by some unknown cause and that it was not up to the standard of the American product. We had a half dozen coils of the wire tested at the Iron Works and it showed a tensile strength of 2760 pounds. When this report was published in this column, the wire was sought after by plantation managers and individuals from Niihau to Hawaii. The other day, to oblige a skeptic, we ordered a hundred coils of American wire from the Coast and as it reached the store, we sent a half dozen coils to the foundry to have it tested. The result showed a tensile strength of 768 pounds or about 2000 less than the European article. We violate no confidence when we tell you that this American wire will not be sold by us. We have an abundance of the European article and can supply all sizes and in any quantity. This wire with the steel stays and galvanized washers comprise the material necessary to use in making the celebrated Jones' Locked Fence than which no stronger, cheaper or better fence was ever made.

Our new stock of Dietz Oil Stoves are going as rapidly as can be expected with times as hard as they are. That it is a good stove, no one who has ever tried them will deny. They are absolutely safe, because there is no possible way by which they can explode; they are free from unpleasant odors, because they are made on the most approved plans; they are economical, because directly you are through cooking you extinguish the flame. Twenty-four dollars invested in one of these stoves will save you a pot of money in twelve months.

The Australia brought us the latest thing in tea strainers; they fasten close up to the spout and the leaves are bound to be caught in the strainer. Handsomely nickel plated and we sell them for a quarter of a dollar.

We are having a run on the Alaska refrigerators, because they are the best ever brought to Honolulu. We sold one to a lady who had been taking twenty pounds of ice a day. When we assured her that she could reduce the quantity half the amount, she laughed at us. It was just ten days after she commenced using it that she now buys just half the quantity of ice she formerly did.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.

Opposite Spreckels Block

COTTON OILED LINEN

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

On the 14th of April 13 65 inches of rain fell in Oahu district.

Circuit Judge W. A. Whiting is back from an outing on Hawaii.

Several hundred Chinese will leave on the 30th by the Coptic.

Chester Doyle has been appointed a notary public and agent to take acknowledgments.

Goro Narita, secretary of the Japanese Legation, will go to Hilo today by the Kinau.

Inspector General of Schools Atkinson is booked to leave by the Kinau today for Lahaina.

Mrs. Gardiner K. Wilder, of Hilo, came down by the Kinau to visit relatives and friends.

Thanks are returned to Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Douse for a delicious piece of wedding cake sent this office.

W. N. Armstrong, chairman of the Labor Commission, returned by the Claudine from a hurried visit to Maui.

The familiar strains of "After the Ball" were heard issuing from the room in which the ex-queen is confined yesterday.

Marshal Hitchcock writes that he has been much benefited by his trip to Hilo. He expects to return and assume official duties on May 10.

Accountant George Smithies will leave by the Kinau today for Wailuku. The illness of John Palmer, his brother-in-law, necessitates the trip.

Dr. Hutchinson will leave for Kauai this afternoon on a professional trip. On his return to Hilo the popular dentist will proceed to Maui.

A Japanese passenger on the Kinau expired suddenly shortly after the steamer left Hilo. The man was sent ashore and buried at Kawahae.

At a meeting of the Pacific Tennis Club held last night at Dr. Howard's residence, old gold and purple were adopted as the colors of the club.

Duke Spencer is the running horse now in the Club Stables' training quarters at the Park track—not Lord Brock, as stated in this paper yesterday morning.

The general reconstruction of the telephone system at Koolau will after two months' work, be completed today. Copper wires have been substituted.

Something over \$200 was realized from the stereopticon Saturday night. Sufficient funds have been realized to purchase new instruments for the leper band.

W. Y. Horner will return to Maui this afternoon. He will take up a number of arms and a quantity of ammunition for the Citizens' Guard recently organized there.

The new Standard dictionary is one of the most concise and complete volumes of its kind on the market. A. W. Evans, the general agent, is calling upon the people of Honolulu.

The cases of Bush, Crick and Nawibi are set for May 6th, first day of the Circuit Court term. That day being election, the case will probably be continued. Sam Nowlein will be a witness in the case.

The telephone wires between Kualoa and Kahana were badly damaged Sunday. Drunken natives threw a lasso over them and did some hard pulling. The Mutual Telephone Company offers a reward of \$20 for the arrest of the guilty parties.

At a meeting of the lacrosse enthusiasts held last night in the Y. M. C. A. parlors, the following officers were elected: J. A. Kennedy, president; C. H. Ramsey, vice-president; Rev. H. W. Peck, secretary, and J. S. Martin, treasurer. The officers will constitute a committee for the purchase of sticks and balls.

## CHANGE IN NEWSPAPERS.

"The Independent" and No Bulletin a Possible Outcome.

The spirit of newspaper revolution appears to be in the air but "which wins" is yet a question.

The announcement made last evening that the Holomua is to be started under the combined management of D. Logan and Edmund Norrie is premature. The Holomua plant has been bought by a syndicate and Dan Logan is the choice for editor, with Edmund Norrie associate.

There is a possibility, however, that those interested in the Bulletin may decide that it is a better property than a new paper would be, in which case they will back it as an independent paper. Otherwise there will be a new morning paper started and issued from the Holomua plant under the name of "The Independent."

## ONE MAN SAVED AN EMPIRE.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands

SEPTEMBER TERM 1894

When the United States Nearly Lost the State of Oregon.

H. M. KALOKEKOA VS. S. W. MAHELONA.

AMERICAN LOYALTY REWARDED

BEFORE BUCKERTON AND LEAR, JJ., AND PAUL NEUMANN, ESQ., IN PLACE OF JUDGE, C. J., DISQUALIFIED.

Story of Marcus Whitman—His Trip Across the Continent and Return With Emigrants—Great Britain Wins Outwitted President Tyler Listened.

"Blood will tell," is often said. There is no better blood in New England than that which flowed in Marcus Whitman's veins. A descendant of John Whitman of Weymouth, Massachusetts, he was connected with the most sterling families of the East, who today have no more honored name than his upon their rolls, say the Chicago Advance of recent date.

It was Marcus Whitman who saved the state of Oregon to the United States and the story of his struggles is told as follows: The ownership of Oregon Territory was at that time undetermined. The traders of the Hudson Bay Company were in control, and their intention was to win that vast country for Great Britain. Opposed to them in that purpose was the little band of missionaries. In the fall of 1842 Marcus Whitman learned that a company of British settlers were making their way down from the Saskatchewan to take possession of Oregon.

The Ashburton Treaty was under negotiation, and Whitman knew that no American statesman realized in the slightest degree the value of that country to the United States. On the 3d of October he started to ride across the continent for Washington, in order to prevent the cession of Oregon to Great Britain. He was accompanied by an Indian guide and one young white man. Winter was coming on; the journey was considered an impossible one; his wife and his fellow-missionaries besought him not to go. "I am going," he said, and he went.

When they reached Fort Hall, on the Snake River, in Idaho, they found that the usual trail was impassable. "We will strike for the Santa Fe trail," said Whitman. It was a thousand miles out of their way. To the south, accordingly, they turned, through an unbroken wilderness. Through snow and ice, over mountains which bore no names, across half-frozen rivers which no white man had ever seen, exposed to indescribable perils and hardships, they pushed on. On the 3d of January, 1843, they reached Bent's Ford, on the Arkansas River, Whitman's face and hand and feet badly frozen, but an open trail now lay before them. Whitman did not stop a day, but rode on towards Washington, telling people as he rode about the fertility of Oregon and promising to lead a train of settlers back on his return. He reached Washington, March 3d.

Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, received him with indifference. Of what use was Oregon? He was about to trade it to Great Britain for a cod-fishery, and did not care to listen to the fur-clad pioneer. Whitman went to President Tyler, who was more impressed. Tyler promised that if he could be shown that Oregon was accessible for settlement from the United States, it should not be ceded to Great Britain. Hurrying on to Boston, where he persuaded the American Board not to abandon their mission at Wallatlapa, as they had decided to do, Whitman started west again. That summer, 1843, he led back across the continent and through the Rocky Mountains the first wagon-train which ever reached the Pacific Divide, two hundred wagons, almost a thousand immigrants. From the Walla Walla Valley he led them to the Willamette, colonizing Oregon, and saving it for the United States. One man had saved an empire.

Then Whitman took up his mission work as before. No one had realized that he had done a deed of immortal fame.

**Convention Tonight.**

The American-Union party convention will meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening in the American League hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Fourth district. Judge Alex Robertson will come before the convention for endorsement. He is by far the most popular candidate for the position and no doubt will secure the nomination, which is equivalent to an election.

The King's birthday on that year fell upon the following day, the 16th of November, a Sunday, and it is a matter of general knowledge that the birthday celebration took place on Saturday the 15th day of November.

The ceremonies consisted, as was customary, of a hookup, a reception at which the native friends of the King brought birthday gifts to him. This ceremony lasted until 8 a.m., at which time the King took his breakfast. After breakfast he received the Hale Naau Society until 10 o'clock a.m., when the Hoouluabu Society was received. After this ceremony the King dressed and at 11 o'clock a.m. received the civil officers of the various departments, Privy Councilors, etc., until 12 m., when the reception of foreign representatives, consuls and U. S. Naval officers took place, which lasted until about 1 o'clock p.m., after which hour the King left the Palace.

The King left Honolulu on the 25th day of November, 1890, for California and died there on the 20th of January, 1891.

In the opinion filed in the Circuit Court the learned judge descants upon the testimony of the expert witnesses, who were examined as to whether the signature of King Kalakaua is genuine or not, so thoroughly and ably that little doubt remains of that signature being a forgery and this conclusion holds good as to the signatures to the receipt for the purchase money and the letter of instructions to the surveyor produced by the defendant.

This assumption of the spuriousness of the signatures is sought to be refuted by the testimony of the witnesses who attested the act of signing; by that of the defendant; that of Isaac Sherwood and incidentally by that of Kaanakai the surveyor. The testimony of the attesting witnesses is not alone suspiciously contradictory but so minutely circumstantial, in spite of the lapse of three years, as to impeach its verity.

These witnesses state that they signed in the following order, first Okuu, next Kalaeoketok, last Zepilino. The name of Okuu being in black ink, the name of Kalaeoketok appearing in very faint ink and that of Zepilino in dark ink. Okuu, Zepilino and defendant testify that defendant shook the ink bottle before Zepilino signed, all these witnesses testify that there was but one ink bottle and all say that the signatures were made with one pen except Sherwood, who says there were two bottles of ink. These statements about a trivial incident made as before mentioned after a lapse of several years and yet vividly remembered by the witnesses, appear to have been adapted to the circumstances of the noticeable difference in the ink with which the signatures are shown to have been made.

No proof was offered to corroborate the statement of Mahelona that to make up the amount of \$6000, the alleged purchase money, he borrowed \$100 in gold from his son Samuel, a fact apparently easy of proof, and the failure to produce some testimony in that direction makes that statement apocryphal.

It is difficult to reject testimony so direct and so minutely detailed as that, which was presented by the defendant, but from the evidence for plaintiff (in its nature unsainted with suspicion) it appears convincingly: first, that between 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. of November 15th, 1890, when the deed is alleged to have been signed by Kalakaua or at any time before at least 1:30 o'clock p.m. of that day the King was not at his boat house where the transaction is said to have taken place. Second, that Isaac Sherwood, alleged to have been an eye witness to and actor on the occasion of the signing and who wrote the deed was on that day not in Honolulu but at Kailua on the Island of Hawaii. Third, that Kalaeoketok, the witness whose signature appears to have been made in ink different from that of the others was on that day not in Honolulu, but at Kauai, on the Island of Hawaii. Fourth, that during nearly two years the alleged grantee of property, for which he claims to have paid \$5000, neglected to take the steps necessary to entitle his deed to be recorded, without explanation of such neglect and without notifying the legal representatives of the deceased King of the existence of the deed and of his claim thereto. Fifth, credible witnesses shown to have been thoroughly familiar with the late King's handwriting and signature testify unerringly that the signatures to the deed and receipt of the King are spurious. Sixth, that while the defendant claims to have paid \$5000 for the property there is no contradicted testimony that the value of the property approaches the sum of \$40,000.

This is sufficient, if evidence can suffice, to prove that the deed in question was never signed by the alleged grantor and that the decree of the Circuit Judge must be affirmed and it is so ordered.

F. M. Hatch for plaintiff; C. W. Ashford and W. C. Ach for defendant.

Dated Honolulu, April 17, 1895.

**Marriage Last Night.**

Miss Nalani Ah Chuck was married to James Oids last evening in the Catholic Cathedral. A reception was held at the bride's home on Kukui street immediately after the ceremony. The Bishop of Pannapulu performed the ceremony. Chris Holt acted as groomsman and Miss Grace Weed as bridesmaid. Fred Weed gave away the bride.

**Just Received.**

A FRESH SUPPLY OF E. & L. BURKE

Extra Foreign Stout.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

E. & L. BURKE

FINEST PALE ALE, IN PINTS

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

973-31 1847-51

MISS D. LAMB

Notary Public.

ONCE A MONTH

NOTARY PUBLIC

## NEWS NOTES FROM MAUI

Madeira Portuguese Not Taken With New Comers

## HEAVY RAIN IN KONA DISTRICT

Bridal Party Given by Young Ladies Club of Makawao. Kahelmaia Is Charged With Murder. Sent to Honolulu. Spreckelsville Attractive

MACI, April 20.—During last evening, "Diamond Palace," the pretty vine-clad of Mr. and Mrs. Benji D. Baldwin, was the scene of the tenth party given by the Young Ladies Club of Makawao. It was a dance and the long order of terpsichorean events was much enjoyed. The music, as is customary, came from Hanuakapoko.

Kahelmaia will be sent to Honolulu today per Claudine. During the 12th inst. he waived examination and was committed by the Makawao police court for the murder of Hook Ngee, the Kula Chinaman.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Palmer of Makawao are the guests of H. P. Baldwin at Haiku.

Twenty-three new Portuguese laborers have recently arrived at Paia and twenty at Hamakapoko. The old-timers from San Miguel and Mendeira regard the new-comers with little favor, affirming that they are a desperate lot—too ready with the knife—that they cannot understand the language of the strangers, etc., etc. The new men are rather picturesque looking and march along the roads singing stirring Portuguese songs.

W. Nevins Armstrong, chairman of the Labor Commission, is a visitor at Sunnyside, the residence of E. G. Beckwith.

T. P. Severin of the Honolulu Custom House is enjoying a two weeks outing in maui Makawao.

Spreckelsville plantation is looking decidedly bright and attractive with its rows of freshly painted cottages. The moving of the general store to a position close to the great mill is an improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Berg are new residents of Kahului village. Mr. Berg is bookkeeper for the Kahului Railroad Company.

Rev. V. H. Kitcat arrived in Wailuku during the week and will hold services in the church of the Good Shepherd.

Miss Turner of Waimea has been visiting Miss Green of Makawao.

During the week Manager Lowrie of Ewa plantation has been riding over Paia and Hamakapoko fields and roads in company with Manager Colville.

H. F. Wichman of Honolulu will be at Dr. Raymond's office in Wailuku from April 24th to May 1st. He comes as an optician.

Makawao's portable prison has just received a coat of brown paint. This jail on wheels is 22 ft. long, 9 ft. wide and about 7 ft. high. It is divided into three apartments containing ten bunks.

This afternoon at 2 p.m. a baseball game takes place in Makawao between nine composed of Waialuku and Makawao players. Both clubs will present strong teams.

No shipping news from Kabul. The steamer Kabul had not come into the offing. She is sixteen days out from San Francisco.

Peaches are ripening in Makawao, and Waialuku's foliage is showing its prettiest greens.

Weather.—An electric storm with heavy rain during Tuesday night. Two and one-quarter inches of rain was measured at Haleakala ranch during Monday. Very pleasant during the last three days.

INTO RAGING TORRENTS

Bridges Swept Away in District of Hana.

HANOA, Maui, April 20.—The district of Hana was visited on Tuesday by one of the heaviest rainfalls on record. Nine inches fell in two and one-half hours, and for the twenty-four the rainfall amounted to twenty-four inches.

Streams grew to rivers, and ravines where water had never been known to flow became torrents that swept everything before them. The large bridge on the Government road between Hanoa and Kipuhaua was carried away and the roads suffered severely from washouts. It is suggested that Commissioner Marsden go slow when planting olive trees again as it is not known what effect frosty in Oahu will have on the rainfall in this part of the country.

COFFEE PLANTERS OF MAUI. Colonel Armstrong Returns From Labor Commission Journey.

Col. Armstrong returned from Maui yesterday morning, where he has been working up material for the Labor Commission report. Although Mr. Armstrong made a short stay he looked over the field thoroughly. In an interview yesterday he said, "I have spent several days in looking over the situation in Maui with reference to the cultivation of coffee. Some question has been raised as to the extent it could be carried on there owing to the prevalence of strong winds on the windward side of the island."

It is well known that it can be carried well enough on the leeward side of many islands. Observation shows that there is little trouble on the windward side if proper experience should show that the winds shake off the berries well enough so as easily be constructed. There is a very large

area of land suitable for it. The soil is good and the rain abundant, especially through the Kula and to wards Hanuakapoko.

"The Paine's Celery Compound is ready for the cultivation. Nearly sixty families are owners of considerable patches of land, and I am told that nearly every family has from an acre upwards in coffee cultivation at present."

I noticed one farm of about seven acres in excellent condition. Judge Copp has about fourteen acres planted, and the larger trees are quite up to the plants in Hawaii. A Chinaman in Kula has fifty acres planted, and will soon have fifty more under cultivation. These people are working while the Anglo-Saxons is sleeping in this section, and they are acquiring an experience which will, in a short time, make them strong rivals in the race for the possession of the soil. They are quite ready to take up much of the land which the government may throw open for settlement.

In this rather remote district of Maui a fine and large schoolhouse is about finished, where the young Portuguese will get excellent instruction.

In visiting Makawao, I recalled a little incident which shows the connection of Hawaii and the United States. Forty-five years ago, Father Green cut loose from the American Board because it took the money of slave-holders, and supported himself.

He was a staunch abolitionist, and regularly held, every month, an anti-slavery meeting up in the solitude of the mountain. His audience was his own family and any one else he could corral. One day in 1847 several of us, small boys, living for the time in the neighborhood, rode over to Father Green's on a donkey, and he invited us in to the anti-slavery meeting which he was holding. The smallest boy curled up on the sofa and went to sleep, while Father Green made some stirring remarks on the wickedness of slavery and then started up a hymn to the effect that all slaves must be free.

"Seventeen years after, the small boy, who attended this meeting and went to sleep, commanded a brigade of colored regulars in the Federal army before Petersburg, every member of the brigade having been a slave, and in a charge on the Confederate lines lost nearly one half of the men in fifteen minutes, and not one of them flinched or ran away, and then this commander gave up the rest of his life to righting the wrongs done by slavery. One can almost trace the line of evolution between the quiet mountain home, near the Makawao gulch, and the great emancipation. Old Father Green, singing the songs of freedom, never dreamed that the small boy curled up in the chair would be called, forty-six years later, by Phillips Brooks, the successor of Abraham Lincoln in completing the work of enfranchising and educating the negro slaves."

## PALMER. THE PENITENT.

He Bows Before Facts and the Post Proofreader.

MR. EDITOR.—When the attention of Dr. Johnson was called to a mistake in his dictionary and explanation demanded, he turned to his fair critic and replied. "Ignorance, Madame; ignorance, pure and simple."

If the Hawaiian minister had applied to me instead of borrowing his figures of speech and paragraphs from Robert Louis Stevenson, I might have spared him the necessity of negotiating a literary loan; however, doubtless he prefers to follow precedent of temporary accommodation from one account for the purpose of settling another. All telegrams sent by me are condensations of much longer articles, and in one of the latter already printed by the Post, are these words: "The charge that silver is sometimes borrowed from the deposits is doubtless false." Could one ask for a plainer retraction? Yet, in justice to myself I ought to add that the insertion of the article "the" between the words "that" and "balance" by the proofreader of the Post entirely changed the sense.

My search for an accountant who could explain certain financial problems, the curious rumors or bits of fact on which I stumbled, the inability of business men—not royalist gossips, to pretend to any wisdom superior to my own, would make an interesting, although still unwritten article. Perhaps it would not excite as much amusement as my blunder over silver certificates, or your ignorance of nautical certificates. It is suggested that I make an apology to the treasury department, which I now most cheerfully offer to Minister Damon, whose honesty I have publicly commended.

## Inquiries for Relatives.

Numerous communications of inquiry have been received at the American Consulate recently. One of these asks for information concerning one William Lentz, who is said to have resided in Honolulu for one eight or ten years. Louis R. C. Lentz, Baltimore, Md., a cousin of Lentz makes the request.

Miss Mary F. Bowers, Oakland, Cal., desires to learn something of John Henry Bowers, a brother, who left his home in San Jose and sailed for the Hawaiian Islands in 1858 or 1859. It is known that Bowers landed at Honolulu, but nothing has been heard of him in years.

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

## APRIL 23, 1895

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

## TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1895

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## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

## BAND FUND IS COMPLETE

Second Successful Lecture by Captain Cochrane.

## PLEASING MUSICAL PROGRAMME

Scenes Along the Mediterranean—Spain, Italy and Egypt—Beautiful Views Produced by Mr. Hedemana Receipts Over Two Hundred Dollars.

It was so much expected that the big turnout and late hours of the Military ball on Friday night would interfere with the attendance at the lecture set for Saturday night that the advisability of postponing it was seriously considered, but wise counsel prevailed and those concerned were



CAPTAIN H. C. COCHRANE, U. S. M. C.  
(From a photograph taken for the Advertiser.)

both surprised and delighted to find that the ball made no perceptible difference. If anything, many more people were present than at the first lecture and chairs had to be put in the aisles. The crowd continued to grow for an hour after the exercises began, and the close attention and appreciation of the audience were manifestly most gratifying to the lecturer and musical performers, all of whom had volunteered their services for the occasion without compensation.

From 7:35 until 7:30 the fine band of the Philadelphia, led by Mr. Chas. Grosskuhr, played selections, one of which, "The Hunting Chorus," elicited a hearty encore. A large orchestra, some twenty-five pieces, drawn from the Hawaiian band, under Professor Berger, then filled the great hall with sweet notes until a little before eight when the light was turned down and the familiar word "Aloha," composed of beautifully arranged ferns, appeared on the big screen.

This was greeted with applause and from that on the audience was occupied with art and music until a few minutes after ten. One beautiful view succeeded another until comparison became impossible, and the admiration of the amateur and professional photographers present was ful-

ly aroused.

Some amusing views of saying good-bye preceded the long journey upon which the assemblage started and then began the "Glimpse of the Mediterranean." Washington, D. C., was the American point of departing and Gibraltar the first port of call. Between the two places, some magnificent views of the Columbia, one of Uncle Sam's newest cruisers, were presented and a most realistic picture of the old ship-of-war Lancaster at sea in a gale of wind. This was the work of Domenico Conti, a Neopolitan artist. Deck scenes succeeded, one of them, exceedingly curious and interesting, being the promulgation of the sentence of a court-martial on the quarter-deck of a man-of-war.

Approaching Gibraltar, the speaker noted the scene of the great naval battle of Trafalgar, showing the Victory, Nelson's flagship, and another famous three-decker which was engaged, also Nelson's grand monument in London. A little fun was had at their lack of modesty in naming their ships so confidently. While they laugh slyly at Americans for their bumptuousness they go ahead naming their ships-of-war Inflexible, Invincible, Impregnable, etc.

After pointing out the more interesting portions of the celebrated Rock of Gibraltar, and showing why it is so oft quoted as the synonym of great strength, some stirring pictures of British soldiers were shown, and a battalion of the 93d (H. Gordon) Highlanders worthy successors of those who wrested Gibraltar from Spain.

Grenada and the far-famed Alhambra were next visited, and the various courts and corridors, halls and balconies, illustrated with colored views, which were marvellously pleasing. The lecturer briefly outlined the history of that famous Moorish palace and told of its indebtedness to Washington Irving for rescue from ruin, and restoration to some of its former grandeur. Interesting details of the discovery of the pigments employed by the Moorish decorators were given and their method of applying the same, which was with the whites of eggs, millions of which were required.

A group of gypsies and "Sunny-side," Irving's home on the Hudson river, completed the Alhambra lecture, and there came a hurried trip to Seville with its grand cathedral, Giralda, and Tower of Gold, followed by some historical paintings representing

the departure of Columbus from Palos, the disaffection of his crew, the first sight of the New World in October, 1492, and finally his death in loneliness and obscurity in Valladolid. As the priest was seen kneeling by the cot of the dying man the orchestra played a chant which was very affecting.

About 9 o'clock an intermission of twenty minutes took place, during which the Mandolin and Guitar Club, under the direction of Mr. U. J. Ordway, again delighted the audience by two excellent selections, the first being a waltz entitled "Vision of Paradise." The Young Hawaiian Institute, composed of twelve or fifteen native sons, then sang very acceptably, "Take Me Back to Home and Mother" and "Akahi Hoi."

A banjo performance by U. J. Ordway, Dr. Crandall, U. S. N., and Tom Hennesssey concluded this delightful feature, and all were rewarded with applause.

The journey being resumed in darkness, the gambling halls and gorgeous gilding of Monte Carlo appeared. Then came Italy, with glimpses of Palermo and its typical artificial breakwater, there being but two natural harbors in the great Mediterranean, and then Naples, Florence and Venice. Naples, with its grand bay and the distant Vesuvius, was given as is seen by

## SOLDIERS, ON WITH THE DANCE

Regimental Ball Last Night a Most Successful Event.

## DRILL SHED GAILY DECORATED

Fleeting Hours Passed by Merry Terpsichoreans—Refreshments and Bountiful Repast—Prominent People in Attendance—Enchanting Music, Etc.

Credit to whom credit is due must be said of those who made a success of the regimental hop given in the Drill Shed last night. The efforts of the men who labored so assiduously were rewarded with perhaps the most brilliant event of the kind ever given on the Islands.

The Drill Shed was a blaze of light, and the graceful movements of the dancers, coupled with the sweet strains from the orchestra, made the whole an entrancing scene.

The entrance to the Drill Shed was kept closed from the inquisitive gaze of watchers on the outside, by skillfully arranged Hawaiian flags. Running from this on both sides were the flags of various nations, draped prettily over and on the partitions of the different company quarters. Artistically set in among these was an abundance of palms and ferns, giving a tropical appearance to the surroundings. At the back was a curtain formed of a large American flag joined to the Hawaiian ensign, and arranged at the point of union so as to form a graceful doorway to the dining room in the extreme rear. Just above this doorway was suspended a large background of ferns, on which was worked in coreopsis blossoms, the word "Aloha."

Hanging from the cross beams were a great number of small flags, pennants and ensigns of various forms. The arrangement of the electric lights among these was a matter of comment. The wires were lengthened or shortened to various lengths, casting silvery shadows here and there, and lighting up the flags, pennants and ensigns. Eight strings of Japanese lanterns fed from various points to one common center of the hall. These, although unlighted, were shown to great advantage by the electric lights.

Liquid refreshments were served in a place set apart at the upper left-hand corner of the hall.

Professor Berger's band was stationed on a temporary raised platform next the quarters of Company D, and furnished delightful music during the evening.

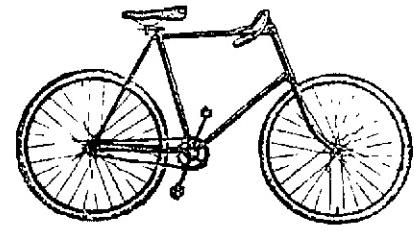
The floor was crowded during each dance and enjoyment seemed to reign supreme.

At 11 o'clock the dining room was thrown open and a bountiful spread prepared by Caterer Chapman was partaken of with relish.

Among the 600 guests were President and Mrs. Dole, Minister and Mrs. Hatch, Miss Severance, Madames S. M. Damon, Winslow, Alfred Magoon, Curry, Misses Curry, Hosler, Pratt, Kauffman, Harnett, the Misses Hartwell; Captain Cotton, Captain Cochrane and Assistant Surgeon Guest, of the Philadelphia; Minister J. A. King, Alfred Magoon and Allen Towle.

The different committees discharged their onerous duties in a most satisfactory manner, reflecting credit on themselves and rendering valuable assistance in making the occasion what it was in every sense—a success.

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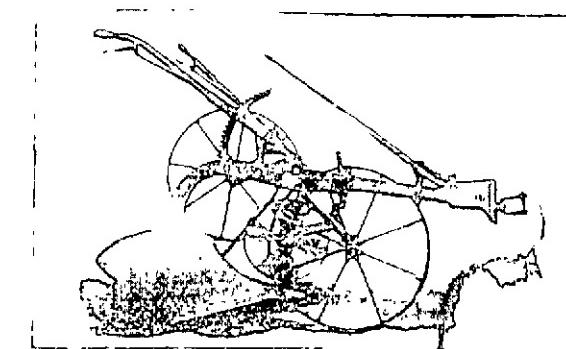
Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP IN RENTAL EXISTING between K. Osaki and Geo. V. Jenkins, doing business under the firm name of OSAKI & CO., at Hakata, Fukuoka, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All assets and liabilities have been assumed by K. Osaki, who will carry on the business as heretofore.

K. OSAKI,  
Geo. V. JENKINS.

Patagonia, Hawaii, April 4, 1895.

3466 1845-41



The above MOLINE WHEEL WALKING PLOWS we now carry in stock and can fill orders for same promptly. They have been thoroughly tried and the fact that we have sold SEVENTEEN on the island of Hawaii alone during the past two months shows that the planters know a good thing when they see it.

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One of our latest customers says this:

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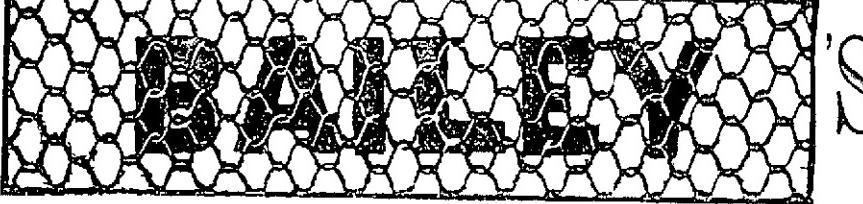
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A FRIEND indeed was I?

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OF HEARTS TO BE I TRY?

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO FOLDS FRANCISCO  
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On or about K.C. or about

Warren April 10 May 10

Coptic May 3 May 20

Australia May 3 Murris May 2

Alameda May 9 Australia May 2

Mowers May 24 China May 20

Australia May 24 Shawa May 20

City Peking June 1 Wainman June 1

Maropus June 1 Australia June 1

Australia June 21 Australia June 17

Wainman June 21 Australia June 17

Australia July 4 Alameda June 27

Australia July 15 Mowers July 2

Mowers July 24 City Peking July 17

Porte July 10 Australia July 10

Alameda Aug. 1 Maropus July 25

Australia Aug. 9 Wainman Aug. 1

City Peking Aug. 10 Belge May 20

Wainman Aug. 24 Australia Aug. 14

Maropus Aug. 29 Arawa Aug. 22

Australia Sept. 2 Mowers Aug. 31

Coptic Sept. 19 Rio Janeiro Sept. 1

Mowers Sept. 24 Australia Sept. 7

Africa Sept. 26 Alameda Sept. 19

Australia Sept. 30 Wainman Oct. 2

Australia Oct. 21 Australia Oct. 2

Wainman Oct. 24 China Oct. 6

Alameda Oct. 24 Maropus Oct. 17

China Oct. 29 Mowers Nov. 1

Australia Nov. 15 Coptic Nov. 6

Mowers Nov. 24 Wainman Dec. 2

Coptic Nov. 28 City Peking Dec. 6

Australia Dec. 24 Mowers Jan. 1

City Peking Dec. 28 Mowers Jan. 1

## Meteoerological Record.

BY THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY, PUBLISHED  
EVERY MONDAY.

Date	BAROM.		THERMO.		HYGRO.		Barometric		Clouds.		Winds.		Force.	
	Bar.	in.	deg.	min.	deg.	min.	Bar.	in.	deg.	min.	deg.	min.	Bar.	in.
Sun 14	30.06	30.15	68	750	14	61	4	NNE	19	8	SW	4	4	4
Mon 15	30.16	30.20	67	750	14	62	5	SSE	20	8	SW	4	4	4
Tue 16	30.18	30.14	68	750	14	62	5	SSE	20	8	SW	4	4	4
Wed 17	30.20	30.14	71	750	13	62	5	SSE	20	8	SW	4	4	4
Thu 18	30.20	30.08	73	750	21	61	5	ESE	20	8	SW	4	4	4
Fri 19	30.20	30.08	65	750	21	61	5	ESE	20	8	SW	4	4	4

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for latitude.

## Tides, Sun and Moon.

Day	High		Low		Mean		Sunrise		Sunset		Moonrise		Moonset	
	High	Low	High	Low	Mean	Mean	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Mon	8:39	7:41	8:7	8:32	5:35	6:22	9:43	8:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45
Tue	8:33	7:28	8:32	8:32	5:34	6:22	9:43	8:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45
Wed	8:45	7:13	8:1	9:0	5:36	5:43	6:14	5:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45
Thurs	8:25	7:35	8:26	11:16	5:38	6:13	7:27	5:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45
Fri	8:26	5:57	8:9	9:54	8:10	5:33	6:28	8:28	5:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45	10:10
Sat	8:27	5:53	8:45	10:23	5:17	5:32	6:24	9:30	5:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45	10:10
Sun	8:28	6:46	6:23	11:0	6:12	5:31	6:24	10:33	5:45	10:10	9:45	10:10	9:45	10:10

New moon on the 24th at 2 h. 40 m. p.m.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Men of War.

U.S. S. Philadelphia, Cotton, S.P.

Merchantmen.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Schr Norma, Claxton B.C.

Bark Sunbeam, Bury, Huo

Ship H.F. Glade, Hockin, Liverpool

Am. Schr. Star, Show, Henderson, Neale

Br Robert Stidell, Birchholm, Newcastle

Br Alfred Besse, Potter, Port Blakely

Blm. S.N. Castle, Hubbard San Francisco

Bark Triton, Schon, Liverpool

Bark Harry Morse, Herriman, Newcastle

Bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco

Star Morning Star, Garland, Ruk

Robert Lewers, Goodman, San Francisco

Brk R.P. Rithet, Morrison San Francisco

Brk W.G. Irwin, Williams San Francisco

Brk Albert Griffiths, San Francisco

Sch Izzie Vance, Hardwick, Newcastle

FOREIGN VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels Where from Due

Sch Maid of Orleans S.F. Due

Sch Tropic Newcastle Due

Bk Corvynne Newcastle Due

Bk Molar Newcastle Due

Bark Ceylon S.F. Due

Schr Edward May Boston May 16

Sch Helen Brewer Boston June 14

Bk Martha Boekholt Liverpool June 24

C.A.S. & Wainman Liverpool April 23

Schr Alice Cooke S.F. April 26

O & O.S. Gacie Hongkong April 21

O & O.S. Copte S.F. April 20

C.A.S. Miowera Sydney May 1

OSS Australia S.F. Sydney May 2

R.M.S. Maropus Sydney May 4

R.M.S. Alameda S.F. Honolulu May 9

P.M.S. China Honol. May 10

ARRIVALS.

By A. L. Thompson, Jr.

Schr Ke Au Hou Thompson, Jr.

Schr Isidore Greenan from Makawehi

Schr James Makae Peterson from

Nawiliwahi, Kauai, and Waimea

Schr Kalaia Clarke from Hawaii and Maui

SATURDAY, April 21.

Schr Mokohi McGregor from Maui and Lanai

Schr Ke Au Hou Thompson, Jr.

Schr Isidore Greenan from Makawehi

Schr James Makae Peterson from

Nawiliwahi, Kauai, and Waimea

Schr Kalaia Clarke from Hawaii and Maui

Schr Mokohi McGregor from Maui and Lanai

Schr Ke Au Hou Thompson, Jr.

Schr Isidore Greenan from Makawehi

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Schr Kalaia Clarke from Hawaii and Maui

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